

1. CONJUNCTION

Conjunction conjunction

Connecting words phrases and clauses

Coordinative conjunctions	subordinative conjunctions	}	-2
Correlative conjunctions	conjunctive adverbs		

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Coordinative conjunction	-	for and so nor	
		But or yet	-3

Subordinative conjunctions	-	although, after, even though, if, so that, Once, while, as soon as	
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Correlative conjunctions	-	not only, but, whether, or, Neither nor, either or	
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Conjunctive adverb	-	above, then, therefore, hence, Similarly, Accordingly,	
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Conjunctions help us to make very long sentences -2

No sentence start with because -3

because because is a conjunction -3 conjunction

Conjunction

The conjunction is the part of speech used as a “joiner” for words, phrases, or clauses in a particular sentence.

- There are seven coordinating conjunctions in the English language.
- An easy way to remember the coordinating conjunctions is to remember **FANBOYS**.

F = for
A = and
N = nor
B = but
O = or
Y = yet
S = so

Coordinating conjunctions always go between the words or phrases that they are connecting.

In the examples below, the equal parts of the [sentences](#) that are being joined are underlined. The coordinating conjunction is bold.

Examples:

I will be late to the party, **for** I am working until seven.

Tom likes to read **and** write.

Sally does not like the mountains, **nor** does she like the ocean.

I wanted to ride my bike, **but** the tire was flat.

Fred wants peas **or** carrots for supper.

I love chocolate, **yet** I do not eat chocolate ice cream.

She was late to work, **so** her boss made her stay after five

Subordinating Conjunctions

(these are only a few):

After	Although	As	As If	As Long As
Because	Before	Even If	Even Though	If
Once	Provided	Since	So That	That
Though	Till	Unless	Until	What
When	Whenever	Wherever	Whether	While

Both **coordinating conjunctions** and **subordinating conjunctions** can join clauses.

EXAMPLES:

My brother drives a truck, and he rides bike.

(Two clauses joined by a **coordinating conjunction** form a compound sentence.)

Some people do not like Cecil because he never listens.

(Two clauses joined by a **subordinating conjunction** form a complex sentence.)

Although Rani is terrified of heights, she is a pilot, and she lives in ooty.

(Clauses joined by a combination of **coordinating** and **subordinating conjunctions** form a compound-complex sentence.)

A **subordinating conjunction** can appear at the beginning or in the middle of a sentence.

EXAMPLES:

After the movie started, more people came in. (Notice the comma separating the clauses)

More people came in after the movie started.

A **subordinating conjunction** causes the clause that it appears in to become dependent. In other words, it will be a sentence fragment unless it is joined to an independent clause.

EXAMPLES:

You are my best brother. (sentence)

Even though you are my best brother. (fragment)

Even though you are my best brother, I am going to tell Mom. (sentence)

The owner is bigger than you. (sentence)

Unless the owner is bigger than you. (fragment)

You can sit on that car unless the owner is bigger than you. (sentence)

A LIST OF CONJUNCTIVE ADVERBS

Conjunctive Adverbs (these are only a few):

Accordingly	Also	Anyway	Besides	Consequently
Finally	For Example	For Instance	Further	Furthermore
Hence	However	Incidentally	Indeed	In Fact
Instead	Likewise	Meanwhile	Moreover	Namely
Now	Of Course	On the Contrary	On the Other Hand	Otherwise
Nevertheless	Next	Nonetheless	Similarly	So Far
Until Now	Still	Then	Therefore	Thus

Some adverbs are used as transitions between sentences. These are called **conjunctive adverbs**, but they are not conjunctions and cannot be used to join two sentences. These words and phrases are often useful to show the logical transitions between paragraphs.

EXAMPLES:

You are a fool. Moreover, you dress badly.

We ate our meal then, we had dessert. (run-on)

We ate our meal, and then we had dessert. (corrected)

We ate our meal; then we had dessert. (corrected)

We ate our meal. Then we had dessert. (corrected)

Arjun always sleeps on the subway, however, he has never been robbed.
(comma splice)

Arjun always sleeps on the subway. However, he has never been robbed.
(corrected)

Arjun always sleeps on the subway; however, he has never been robbed.
(corrected)

Notice that often **conjunctive adverbs**, unlike **conjunctions**, often can move almost anywhere in a sentence.

EXAMPLES:

I like pizza. Also, I like biscuits.

I like pizza. I also like biscuits.

I like pizza. I like biscuits also.